The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,338.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

Leave Galle	Sept. 28	Leave Galle	Oct. 6
„ Cannae	„ 30	„ Negapatam	„ 8
	Oct.	„ Pondicherry	„ 9
„ Mangalore	„ 1	„ Madras	„ 11
„ Cannanore	„ 2	„ Coconada	„ 13
„ Calicut	„ 3	„ Vizagapatam	„ 14
„ Beypore	„ 3	„ Bimlipatam	„ 14
„ Cochin	„ 4	„ Gopalpore	„ 15
„ Tuticorin	„ 4	„ False Point	„ 16
„ Colombo	„ 5	Arrives Calcutta	„ 17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 442 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J.C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th September at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

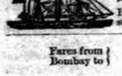
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 555 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hussey, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.:

Down Steamers. Leave Bombay	22nd Sept.	Up Steamers. Leave Cochin	29th Sept.
„ Ratnagherry	23rd „	„ Beypore	30th „
„ Malwan	23rd „	„ Calicut	30th „
„ Vingorla	24th „	„ Tellicherry	1st Oct.
„ Goa	24th „	„ Cannanore	1st „
„ Carwar	24th „	„ Mangalore	2nd „
„ Coompta	25th „	„ Coompta	3rd „
„ Mangalore	26th „	„ Carwar	3rd „
„ Cannanore	26th „	„ Goa	3rd „
„ Tellicherry	26th „	„ Vingorla	4th „
„ Calicut	26th „	„ Malwan	4th „
„ Beypore	26th „	„ Ratnaghery	5th „
Arrive Cochin	27th „	Arrive Bombay	6th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—



Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolva.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtar Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtar at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched this day, at 1 P. M., to Cutch Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and PORBUNDER.

For Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers. Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Up Steamers. Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnaghery	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghery	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PERCY DOUGLAS, Captain Le Riche, from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 291, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 220, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Millmer, Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the second Floor of Block No. 4 in the Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, a commodious HOUSE facing the sea, a short distance from Bombay.

The house is very large, and situated on one of the pleasantest spots in Bombay, if taken on a long lease will be let on very moderate terms. Apply to H, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

25th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to,

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Bathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 4th PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.

Music for Practice.

"The Primrose" } Mendelssohn.
"The Morning Prayer" }
"May Queen"—1st Chorus ..... Sterndale Bennett.

The fifth Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the Practice of Instrumental Music.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

ધી બૉમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॅाबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Account for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BENTEAK TIMBER.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons of Benteak Timber, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 36 feet in length—subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

Delivery to commence immediately upon the acceptance of Tender, and to be completed in one month from that date.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Benteak," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Store's Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

A cash deposit of Rs 200 must accompany each tender (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) and a further deposit, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party with whom a contract may be made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 18th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK for the District Court of Surat. Required a good knowledge of English and Guzerattee and of Office Work; and desired qualifications requisite for a High Court Pleadership or a Subordinate Judgeship.

Applications with Certificates to be made to the Judge before the 30th instant.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

A New Caricature Photograph—A Dream of the Ball—Carte de Visite size			Rs. 1 0
Ditto	ditto	Cabinet size	2 0
Ditto	ditto	mounted in	
India Tints			3 0
Photographic Albums, two on a Page			20 0
Ditto	four on a Page		30 0
Dickens's Bleak House (illustrated edn)			5 0
„ Sketches by Boz	(1st)		5 0
„ David Copperfield	(1st)		5 0
„ Little Dorrit	(1st)		5 0
„ Nicholas Nickleby	(1st)		5 0
„ The Pickwick Papers	(1st)		5 0
„ A Tale of Two Cities	(1st)		3 0
„ Oliver Twist			3 8
Who Breaks Pays, by the author of Cousin Stella			0 12
The Female Detective			0 6
The Fire Demon—a Tale of Terror			0 6
The Colleen Bawn, or the Collegians			0 6
Confessions of an English Opium-eater			0 6
Friend Elf's Daughter			0 6
Happy Phases of Love, by Paul Heyse			0 12
The Legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table			0 12
The Blithedale Romance, by N. Hawthorne			0 12
Contesting the County, by an Electioneering Agent			0 12
The Danger Signal, or the Ghost in the Tunnel			0 12
Night Side-lights: Ideal, by Miss Florence Wilford			0 6
Everybody's Year Book for 1869			0 6
Handbook of Conjuring			0 6
Enquire Within upon Everything			1 10
Chart of Bombay Harbour			2 8
„ Red Sea			2 8
„ Coast of Arabia, 3 sheets			7 8
„ Straits of Malacca, 2 sheets			4 0
„ Persian Gulf 2 „			6 0
„ Gulf of Aden 2 „			4 0
„ Indian Ocean 3 „			5 0
„ China Sea 2 „			5 0
„ African Coast			2 8
„ Ceylon 2 „			2 8
„ The China Sea			1 8
„ Gulf of Bengal			1 8
„ Cochin to Cape Comorin			2 8
National Almanac for 1870			0 0
Bright's Speeches—People's edn			0 5

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments offered at 20 per cent Discount.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell—Alabaster, on stands of marble, five feet high ..... Rs. 200 0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble 30 0
Ditto Candlesticks—Marble 5 0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster 15 0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster 45 0
Marble Ass, on stand 15 0
Venus sitting in a Chair 25 0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side 25 0
Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings 20 0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red 30 0
A large Centre Piece—Marble 30 0
A Water Stand 10 0
A large Marble Basket, with cover 10 0
A small do. do. 6 0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble 10 0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand 2 0
A pair of Plates—Marble 2 0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble 35 0
Ditto Lion 35 0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand 70 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25 0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London	10 0
Quoits, per set	12 0
Swan Quills, per bundle	5 0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	0 12
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, complete	25 0
Punchpunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	3 8
Photographs of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each	0 12
Playing Cards. De La Rue's best, from Re. 1 to, per pack	3 0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb	2 8
Mourning Stationery, per packet	2 8
Ditto Envelopes	2 0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes.	
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound.	
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books.	
Patent Spring Ink Bottles, from Re. 2 each to	3 0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1 0
Do. Do. "J" and "E"	1 4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1 8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2
Cricket Bats	3 0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes ..... each	2 8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1 4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1 0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each	4 8
Dram Flasks, each	1 0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle	3 0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each	0 8
Mappin's best Cutlery, per set	40 0
Porcelain Slates, each	2 0
A Despatch Box	35 0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete	6 0

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS, 50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Directors to fill the vacancies and to appoint Auditors.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khinchund Moteechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, TREMLA payable at this Branch will ALL CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, 21st instant, for the supply of such quantities of Coal as may be required from time to time during the ensuing twelve months (aggregating about 400 tons.)

Forms of Tender, the conditions of supply, and any other information on the subject may be obtained on application.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal."

By Order,
SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT FOREST RIGHTS in all Mahalkie Nos. of the Cullian Talooka will be submitted to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Cullian, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1869, at 2-30 P.M.

The Wood to be sold comprises Teak Rafters, &c., and offers inducements to dealers in firewood.

Particulars as to the average amount of Wood, &c., for sale can be had on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 5th August, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Tavoolee, the continuing Manager of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGE LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz.:

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ltd.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. NEUBERG has REMOVED from No. 6 HUMMUM STREET, to No. 9 HUMMUM STREET.

Next door to Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just Received Overland a large Consignment of

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

Comprising,

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA AND COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT DISHES.
BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
FRYING PANS.
PUDDING PANS.
SAUCE PANS, large and small, with covers.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN AND EWER.

The above are very moderately priced,

J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

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KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station Orders punctually attended to.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Comb Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs. General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being Importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits of such favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 24 „
„ Braunebeder	„ 25 „
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 22 „
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 „
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 „
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 „

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30 0	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
32,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	240
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1020
16,200	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freke Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1235
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	90*	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	260
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	700
250	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.c.	Albar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	300 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
350	3,000	850	300 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	2,500
200	2,000	all	175 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	93½ p.c.	Do. New	515
500	1,850	all	1000 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	5,000	all	1000 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	...	50%	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
350	2,000	600	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	97.0.0	do.	B. B. C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	300
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' Bldg Co.	33
600	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	30	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	50
25	125	...	Do. China	5
200	40	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	40	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	66	May '67	Royal Bank	12
120	60	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
3,568	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

CALCUTTA.—14TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

Public Works 5 per cents., at Rs. 103-0 and 103-2.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 102-0.

4½ per cents., at Rs. 113-4 and 113-2.

In Shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, 2 single at Rs. 1,560 each, a few at Rs. 1,555, and a large number at Rs. 1,555.

Berhampore Coal Co.'s shares, on Saturday, 4 at Rs. 300 each, there are buyers to-day at a higher price.

East Indian Railway 80 shares at Rs. 240 per £20.

Indian General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 510, half shares at Rs. 255, and quarter shares at Rs. 127½.

Fort Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares, nearly 200 for cash at Rs. 275, 277½, 278½ and 280 per share of Rs. 1,000, buyers paying over-due calls; and time-bargains at Rs. 280 for deliveries in 15 days.—*Englishman.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 15.)

Mr. A. R. Thompson to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and Genera. Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Li Dampier, or until further orders.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. H. Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Grant to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree from the day on which he may relieve Mr. W. O. A'Beckett, until further orders.

The following gentlemen to be Special Deputy Collectors for the settlement of the Bhootan Dooars, and to exercise the powers of a Collector in the Dooars :—

Mr. R. H. Renny.

„ J. F. Blumhardt.

The following gentlemen to officiate, until further orders, as Special Deputy Collectors for the settlement of the Bhootan Dooars, and to exercise the powers of a Collector in the Dooars :—

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Ghose.

Mr. T. D. Moran.

Mr. R. Stewart is appointed to have charge of Rajmahal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. J. Fraser to have charge of Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. C. Wood to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Wilmot, or until further orders.

Mr. W. G. Black to have charge of the Sub-Divisions of Mudheypoorah and Sonpoul, in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. G. Hayes to have charge of the Sub-Division of Arrarah, in Purneah.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon to officiate, until further orders, as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehta.

Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Assistant Commissioner, Rajmahal, is granted leave of absence for two years.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, Officiating Judge of Bancoorah, is allowed furlough for a period of fifteen months.

Mr. A. Mackenzie to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. L. Harrison, or until further orders, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. Westland.

Mr. J. Westland to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. Grey, or until further orders. He will officiate in the Second Grade of Magistrate and Collector.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N.W. Provinces*, Sept. 15.)

Six months' furlough to Europe from the 23rd November next, together with subsidiary leave from the 15th idem, is granted to Mr. Brand Sapte, C.B., Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad.

Ensign Edward Baynes Nixon, of the 1st Bombay European Infantry (the Royal Regiment), is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Ajmere, and as ex-officio Adjutant Mehrwarra Police Battalion, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 28th July last.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. John Quinn, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Benares, with effect from the 15th October next, or subsequent date.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. James Cassamajor Robertson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, with effect from the 3rd instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr. William Kaye, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cawnpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Bareilly.

Mr. Spencer Faithorne Arthur Smith, B.A, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mynpoorie, is transferred in the same capacity to Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1	5s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£1	5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1	2s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships „	£1	2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0	10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0	15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2	0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee			Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3	10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	10	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs.	25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships			Nominals
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges		
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.		

All rates nominal. Market closed on account of the Parsee holidays.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, Sept. 12.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Moulmein, July 12.
19	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Bangkok, Aug. 23.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Cochin, Sept. 14.
	Ellora (s)	Murray	Suez, Sept. 2.
	Koina (s)	Colliver	Bussorah, Sep. 13.
	Sea Bird	Martin	Sunderland, March 10.
	Marine Minister Van Roon	Eller	Newcastle, May 7.
	Futtay Joyadh	Nacoda	Jeddo, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Cordillera	Berry	Rangoon.
	Comorin (s)	Browne	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The ship Kate Swanton, Nacoda, to Penang, Singapore and Siam, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Mary Mitchell, to Rangoon, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13	Mongalia (s)	...	...
	C. N.	...	...
	Wiltshire	...	...
	Warwick Castle	...	...
	Waterloo	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Bombay.
14	Belvidera	Gedye	London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 14	Mahratta, (s)	...	N. Ports.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

NEWSOM—HOWORTH—August 26th, at St. Saviour's Church, Falkner Square, Liverpool, Mr. John Newsom, to Pallie, eldest daughter of H. Howorth, Esq., Falkner St., Liverpool.

WILLIAMS—HARRIS—August 21st, at Holy Trinity Church, Milton, next Gravesend, by the Rev. C. E. R. Robinson, Rural Dean, Alfred Augustus, eldest son of Alfred Williams, of Gravesend, Kent, to Bessie, eldest daughter of George Harris, late of H. M. 33rd Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRUNTON—September 19th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. Richard Preston Brunton, of a daughter.

IREDELL—September 19th, at Poona, the wife of Captain F. S. Iredell, of a son.

DEATH.

WARD—September 12th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Ward, of a daughter.

BROWN—August 18th, at Malabar Hill, Robert Brown, Esq.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

BIRCH—WEATHRALL—September 9th, at the Gya Church, by the Rev. F. W. Robbards, M.A., Chaplain of Hazareebagh and Gya, John Briscoe, son of the late Rev. G. R. Birch, to Georgina Letitia, daughter of H. M. Weathrall, Esq.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

THE difficulties which attend the working of the competitive examination system periodically attract considerable attention at home. They are, and must be, at the best indisputably great, and their tendency will be to increase as the area widens from which the competitors are drawn. As the members augment the tests grow more severe, the object being to set up a standard to which only a few can attain. The danger of such a development of the original plan is that the best kind of men will not always come up to the standard; and this for the reason that some of the qualities required for service in India are not tested at all. A peculiar kind of mental acquisitiveness, a retentive memory, and considerable readiness in the use of it are the passports to success. These qualifications may co-exist with force of character, moral courage and a robust constitution, but they may not. They may co-exist with good manners, but they may not. While we still prefer the system of competition to that of patronage, we cannot help seeing that the competitive process may be ridden too hard, and result in a crop of new evils. Consequently the Government is bound to watch its working, and try to counteract its defects.

What, however, we most desire to point out is the excess in the supplies of young men sent to the Bombay Presidency. There are seventeen competition-wallas coming out in November. In the preceding cold season a goodly number arrived, and an equal supply reached us in 1867; so that the Bombay Civil Service will have received more than two scores of recruits within two years. The prospects of the young gentlemen who will soon be on their way may be estimated from the state of the existing list. There is no promotion nor much siga of any. Nobody will die and nobody will go. The Government will be sorely puzzled what to do with the incoming accession. We are aware that when the probable demands of the Presidency were estimated, there was thought to be some prospect of an increase in the area of appointments by the annexation of the Central Provinces. There is not any apparent chance of that now, and the only available outlet, as far as we can see, is the extension of the Civil Service to Sind. From the most favourable point of view, however, the outlook of the young men on their way is not very encouraging; and it is worth while considering whether it would not be better to stop for a time the importation of competition-wallas to the glutted market of the Bombay Presidency, or widen very considerably the area of available appointments.

THE *Times of India*, compelled at length to put in some sort of defence for the disingenuous way in which it has dealt with the Central Asian question, and especially our share in the discussion, inserted, on Friday, a verbose article, the gist of which is a repetition of the original offence. We have, from time to time, charged him with misrepresenting our views and opinions on the question, and we have proved our charge by textual citations from his own columns. His method of noticing the charge has been to utter unproven assertions, to ignore the special instances, and try to escape from his difficulties by assuming a patronizing air which is infinitely ludicrous to those who are acquainted with the controversy. We challenge him to show the change that has taken place in our views, and in reply he babbles about our "more measured and more discriminating manner of dealing" with the question, our "improved and moderized tone," our "more reasonable spirit," and such like vapid assertions. He is hurt because we said that "he *knows* there has not been any variation in the tenor of our comments," and he submits that we had forgotten ourself when we italicised the word "knows." Nothing of the sort. If our contemporary does not know, then he cannot have read or remembered what we have written; if he has not read or does not remember what we have written, then he stands convicted as a reckless controversialist. So it will be seen that we italicised the word "knows" with a full consciousness of its import and intent. Taking a charitable view of the matter we should be disposed to retract the word in italics on the ground that our contemporary does *not* know when he is misrepresenting an opponent and when he is fairly setting forth his views and his statements.

In his expostulatory and defensive article there is an example of the very curious light in which our contemporary regards language. Some time since he wrote as follows :—

"Thanks to increased daylight our contemporary avows that it would be an insane course to send an army of observation to the Oxus, though if there were any practical purpose in much that has appeared in his columns we ought to hold ourselves in readiness any year to take steps which would almost compel us to the said insane course."

In commenting on this we omitted all the words after Oxus, because they are merely the expression of a weak opinion not worthy of serious notice. But we quoted the former and asked for proof of the accusation implied that we had advised the course in question. Our contemporary now says that there was *no* accusation, and calls it a misrepresentation to omit his foolish opinion. But if there was no accusation, what could have been meant by the phrase "thanks to increased daylight"? If the sentence means anything, it means that the said daylight had convinced us of the folly of sending an army of observation to the Oxus. But perhaps the whole sentence meant and means nothing at all.

The second example shows the latitude to which our contemporary considers himself entitled. Our readers are aware that we have steadily discouraged every project for materially altering our frontier. But the other day we were accused of advocating its transgression. Now, our contemporary who permitted himself this liberty retreats, not with a candid acknowledgment that he was wrong, but with the lame excuse that his remark applied to some remote period in the history of the *Bombay Gazette*. He says "our contemporary" defended the plan for the occupation of Quettah. We say *his* contemporary did nothing of the kind, and was not in India when the Quettah controversy raged. Of course, if he choses to prove that there are inconsistencies between the *Gazette* of to-day and of some past period we shall not object to the amusement it may afford; but, if it be worth while, we shall fix the proper label upon any disingenuous statement, asserting or implying that we said this or that when we said nothing of the sort. We should be ashamed to rake up against our contemporary certain views on "legitimate banking" and on political economy which figured in his columns this time last year; and it will save him a great deal of trouble if he will not disdain to adopt the same line of conduct. Remote from "files" we defer to a more convenient season a closer attack upon the overweening assumptions of a contemporary, who is led into the commission of frequent improprieties by an active belief in his own virtuous superiority.

THE Peeress, which arrived at Madras on the 11th instant, brought, we are told, a fine lot of about forty-five Australian horses.

THE Jubbulpore paper records the death, on the 12th instant, of Mrs. Plowden, wife of Captain Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh.

A BANGALORE contemporary hears that the Battery of Artillery that is to relieve the A Battery 14th Brigade is bringing out bronze muzzle-loaders to replace those at present in use.

IN nearly all the districts of the Central Provinces, the crops are reported to be progressing favourably, and there is said to be every prospect of the crops being above the average.

FROM the papers received by the English mail we find that the steamer Europe, 3,000 tons, has been advertised to leave Glasgow in November for Bombay via the Suez Canal.

THE statement, quoted from a Calcutta paper, that the opium produce of the current year has been greater than that of last year, relates to the Ghazeepore districts only.

WE are informed that the Austrian Government has granted a subsidy to the Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company for a monthly mail line of steamers between Trieste and Bombay.

ALTHOUGH the Rangoon papers of the 31st August mentioned that a cyclone had passed over Akyab on the previous Saturday, letters received in Calcutta from Akyab, of a later date, make no mention of any cyclone.

THE "Pioneer" contradicts the report given in the "Home News" of August 13th that Dr. Muir, the present Inspector-General of Hospitals, is about to return home, and that Dr. Beatson is again coming out to India in that capacity.

IT is expected that Lord Mayo will leave Simla about the middle of next month, and visit Kumaon and Rance Khet before going to Calcutta, where he may arrive about the first week of November. Possibly, however, there is no definite plan yet fixed.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Maine is to leave Simla on the 23rd, and to stay a few days at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and Bombay, before sailing for England on 9th October. Mr. FitzJames Stephen, his successor, is expected to reach India about the end of December.

A DARJEELING planter says—"My hunter brought me in the skin of a boa constrictor this morning measuring exactly 16 feet. He shot it at the 'Burra Runjeet' with one ball, when it was about fifteen yards from him and on the alert to make a spring at him. Had he missed the reptile, his days must have been numbered. The skin is a very handsome one, being very clearly marked."

THE Foreign Department of the Government of India has communicated the following to the press :—"Maharaja Muddun Pal, G. C. S. I., of Kerowlee, died of cholera on the 17th August last. This event has deprived Rajpootana of one of its best native rulers. His Highness bore a high moral character, and was much respected and liked by his subjects. The Maharaja having died without a son, the Government of India has recognized Luchmun Pal, the son of his younger brother, Bishen Pal, as successor to the raj of Kerowlee."

THERE is now, the "Mofussilite" believes, little doubt that the Government of India has applied for the services of the Commander-in-Chief for another year. No answer has yet been received to the application, which will, in all probability, be acquiesced in. But, says a Simla correspondent of our contemporary, Sir William himself has not abandoned any of the usual preparations for a journey home. "And it would seem to me that if they want him to stay they had better ask him to do so before all his arrangements are completed and his books and papers packed up."

A CHUKRATA correspondent of a contemporary, writing on the 10th instant, says—"Colonel Hume, C.B., who is in temporary command of the Division, is expected back from Umballa about the beginning of the month. Our much respected surgeon, Dr. Farmer, is about to leave us, having been appointed to H. M.'s 95th Regiment at Mhow in the Bombay command. There is a good deal of fever and dysentry in the station. Colonel Gwynne, of the 62nd, is I hear getting round slowly; he has obtained sick leave till the 31st October. Dr. Brebner is in medical charge of the regiment, Dr. Farmer being on the sick list at Kylana."

THE "Madras Mail" notices the performances of the Cathedral choir at that city, in a manner not likely to induce people to go to church. "An extraordinary occurrence," it says, "took place at the Cathedral yesterday evening (the 12th). Handel's anthem from 'Israel in Egypt,' the 'Horse and its rider are cast into the sea,' was being performed, when instead of treble voices coming in at their proper place, a small pack of young jackals took up the song, and howled piteously. There was no stopping them, and as it took a quarter of an hour to dispose of the horse and its rider, the little jackals had a very fine time of it. Would that the organist could hear his trebles with the ears of the long-suffering congregation!"

BANGALORE's little attempt at joint-stockery has not been successful. Far be it from us to say, however, that the predictions of success with which the scheme of the Bangalore Steam Traction Engine Company was lately heralded were the slightest guarantee against failure. The local "Herald," in its "In Memoriam," tells us —"The deceased appeared to be in healthy condition up to the time when two gentlemen in the banking line had to withdraw their guardianship and protection, since which the infant languished and was fully wound up a day or two ago. We believe a tidy sum in the way of keep, professional attendance, &c., &c., will have to be paid by those who took an interest in its welfare."

Is there to be a durbar? is a question that has been discussed for a month or two past with as much eagerness as if the fate of the empire depended on the answer. We are heartily tired of the affirmatives and negatives that each week has brought forth, and the latest papers before us present a greater puzzle than ever. We leave our readers to take their choice. The "Mofussilite," at present a well-informed journal, and published so near the seat of the Supreme Government as Umballa, has the following :—"Letters from Simla say that the late heavy rains—and there has been very heavy rain there—have made the durbar at Agra a certainty now. Nothing official has, however, as yet transpired on the subject." The "Friend of India," usually careful in its news, tells us—"Notwithstanding the brightening prospects of the season, and probably in consequence of the financial difficulties, the idea of holding a durbar at Agra has been entirely abandoned. A durbar will be held at Calcutta, and all the state festivities are likely to be confined to the capital." We do not accuse the "Indian Volunteer Gazette" of being officially inspired, but it is a neat respectable little print, and as it is published at Simla we may repeat what the copy received yesterday says—"The rumour now is that the Duke of Edinburgh will not visit India at all at present, as he has been recalled to England."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MEETING OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

At a meeting of the policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company, held at the London Tavern, yesterday, under the authority of the Court of Chancery, it was resolved to reject the Liquidator's reconstruction scheme.

A committee of policy-holders was appointed to consider and report on the state of the Company. The committee, who in conjunction with the provincial committee, were empowered to test the liability of the shareholders of all the amalgamated companies, have resolved that the policy-holders should control the affairs of the Company.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 24th August reached Suez yesterday.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 11-30 A.M.

THE steamer Columbian has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 2nd, Singapore on the 10th, and Penang on the 12th September.

The "Mikado" has entrusted all the important "posts" in the empire to Satsuma, Chosin, Tossa and Nadijena, ignoring altogether the claims of other princes.

No other general news of importance.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Suez Canal Company announce that vessels passing through the Canal must not draw more than seven and a half metres (24½ feet—the metre being three feet three and a quarter inches) and that towing will be obligatory for sailing vessels of more than 50 tons, and pilotage obligatory for vessels of more than 100 tons. The towing and pilotage will be undertaken by the Company. The maximum speed in the Canal is to be 10 kilometres per hour (rather more than six miles). The pilotage dues are to be from 5f. (4s.) to 20f. according to draught, and vessels towed are to enjoy a reduction of 25f. per cent. Towage dues are to be 2f. per ton. Anchorage dues of 5c. per day per ton are to be paid at Port Said, Ismaila, and Suez, if a vessel stays more than 24 hours. As already announced, the transit dues are 10f. per ton, and 10f. for passengers.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

THE state of the finances makes a large expedition into the Looshai country impossible, and it is to be hoped that another will not be required in Hazara to do what General Wilde was forced to leave undone. Fortunately a Looshai expedition does not seem to be necessary. Overtures have recently been made by the Looshai chiefs. The Government of Bengal has proposed a carefully organised expedition from the Cachar side, of 500 sepoys and 300 or 500 police, not necessarily with hostile intentions but to show the Looshais our power of reaching them anywhere, and to convince them of the folly of provoking us. It will be the duty of the civil officer accompanying the expedition to try to effect proper arrangements for our future security, and to examine the country, with a view to the establishment of a European agent in the centre of the hills. We trust it will be possible for the Government of India to sanction this much.—*Friend of India.*

THE DISTRESS IN MARWAR.

IN a communication, dated Aboo, the 17th August, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. & V. C., Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, wrote as follows to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department :—

"I have the honour to reply to your telegram of 16th inst. desiring information as to the state of Marwar.

"Within the last few days crowds of people in a partially starving condition have flocked into Erinpoora; and from reliable information given to me by European travellers, I learn that great destitution is observable on all the high road from thence to the Ajmere district.

"A considerable number of people have quite lately left the country for Malwa.

"Prices continue as high as they ever have been in Ajmere, which is close to the border of the most favoured part of Marwar. Wheat is selling at five seers, and barley at six seers per rupee.

"Locusts are out over almost the entire western portion of Marwar, in Serohi, and in the country around Deesa. They are now doing little harm; but great apprehensions are entertained for the result in October when the young crops are produced.

"Near Palee and in Jodhpore itself, the tanks are still empty, and the ground up to this date barely sufficiently moistened to admit of sowing. In this part of Marwar the area sown is estimated not to be one quarter of the usual cultivation.

"There is a great deal of disease throughout the country from bad food in Jodhpore; cholera has been active for many weeks, and deaths are now reported to be sixty to seventy daily.

"Contrary to this very sad picture, I have good accounts of all the States in the Meywar Agency."

THE DEFICIT.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE financial crisis is very grave—so grave that much progress will be arrested throughout the country and *further taxation is imminent*. Last week we stated that the deficit in 1868-69 had proved to be little short of a million and a-half sterling, but the actual results had not been all received. At the eleventh hour the Home Charges prove to be even more, and the expenditure of the Public Works Department very much more than the latest estimates which we gave. The result is a deficit last year of some 2½ millions sterling in the ordinary budget, a larger sum than in any year since Mr. Wilson's reforms began to tell. But that is past, and might be forgotten. Unfortunately the deficit this year cannot be much under two millions. We trust it will be possible to tide over the next few months without increasing the income-tax, until Government returns to Calcutta and once more comes *en rapport* with the public. A tax, moreover, imposed in the middle of the year must be more or less a failure both in its want of fruitfulness and the discontent it will cause. But if the Government of India convinces the public that the crisis can be met in no other way and that steps have been taken to give confidence and prevent its recurrence, there will be the same submission as in 1860. A deficit of 4½ millions in two years—it may be more—is not to be trifled with.

First of all, however, retrenchment is being tried. The screw has been put on the provincial Governments with a severity which is more keenly felt than it was in 1861, for the patient has been once bled already. Every spending department and Government has been ordered not merely to reduce expenditure under different heads, but to consider what can be altogether sacrificed at once. Once more, too, the small sieve is to be used. As peons and punkah-wallahs were caught before, dufteries are to be reduced now. We may suggest that the printing department has gone a little too fast, and that by using copying-presses as all mercantile offices do, large establishments of printers and copyists may be dispensed with. These, however, are trifles. The tyranny of the Public Works Department must be broken; the unregarded wastefulness of the Secretary of State's administration must be enquired into. To them of all preventible causes are these deficits most due.

The extent to which progress will be arrested by this financial collapse may be imagined from one little instance in the Central Provinces. Out of a revenue of about fifty millions only half a million net, or a hundredth part, goes to education. Of that half million the nine millions of people in the Central Provinces receive £27,000 for schools. Of that sum £4,000 has been suddenly retrenched out of the grants-in-aid. Every year the people were learning to give more and more for their own education, and had been told that they would receive in proportion to their giving, up to a certain limit. Already they contribute £25,000 a year. Now, without warning, this self-developing form of education has been arrested, promises to the people have been broken, and they have lost faith in the Government. Those best entitled to judge declare that education has been put back for years in Central India and all to save £4,000. This must now go on all over India, and it is justified by a necessity higher than that of progress—the necessity of maintaining that equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, which Mr. Wilson's policy would have permanently so cured.

THE CRIMEAN DINNER AT SIMLA.

THE annual dinner of the officers of the army at Simla to commemorate the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, and in remembrance of the services of those who shared in its victories and its glories, was held on September 8th at the United Service Club, Simla.

The chair was taken by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield. Seventeen gentlemen sat down to dinner, amongst whom were Dr. Muir, who occupied the vice-chair, Major Harnet, Colonel Fyers, Captain Byng, A.D.C., Major-General Fitzmayer, Colonel Biddulph, Colonel Kent, Dr. Bleckley, Colonel Hodgson, Captain Scott, Captain Ellis, Colonel Thesiger, Dr. Teevan, Captain Haydock, Captain Cosby, Captain Williamson.

Dinner having been served, and the wine passed round, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield proposed the health of "The Queen."

The toast having been drunk, His Excellency proposed the health of "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family." This sentiment responded to,

His Excellency rose and said,—Gentlemen, having met to commemorate the war of the Crimea, I now rise to propose to you that we shall drink in solemn silence to the memory of those who died in Bulgaria and fell upon the soil of the Crimea. There are few wars in which the British nation has been engaged which so tried the constancy of the British people as that of the Crimea; and I will say that those who fell in that great struggle, including the great and lamented Commander, who died in the month of June 1855, were the type of the constancy and fidelity of the British nation that sent them forth to defend her honour and to vindicate a people who had been unjustly attacked. If we look, gentlemen, to the history of that war, we find that the British army was suddenly thrown into active service by a ministry that I may say had no experience of war,—who had to draw on the recollection of other wars, but had unfortunately no practical experience of its own. And, gentlemen, who were those who suffered from that want of experience? They were the commander of the army, and the army that served under him! Though this fact was not for a long time appreciated by the people of England, the conscience of that people gradually awoke to the moral facts of the case, and to the injustice of the popular sentence, and according to which contumely and obloquy had been heaped on the distinguished General who first commanded our army in the Crimea. I say there is no English soldier who ever led an army in foreign countries who endured such indignity and reproach, at the hands of his countrymen, as Lord Raglan—or whose memory was afterwards so well redeemed. What was the case? An army sailed from the shores of Great Britain with a staff generally new to war—a badly equipped Commissariat. Regiments had been thrown together. It was alleged that as regiments they could not be exceeded in excellence, but that they were not an army in a proper sense because they had not those connecting links and subsidiary establishments which are required to form an army, as well as the combative bodies. These were some of the difficulties with which the commander had to contend, but they were not all. The army landed suddenly in a foreign country, he had to make his arrangements to plant it upon a foreign shore, and it was not long before an order arrived, that he should lead it to another country, to the invasion of the Crimea, in the form of a moveable column divested of the appliances required by armies when prolonged operations are before them. Such an operation was the siege of Sevastopol, to which the allied armies thus became committed. Many and enormous difficulties had then Lord Raglan to contend with, but the army and its leader were found equal to the occasion; and when I told you just now that that leader and that army were the types of the constancy of the British nation, engaged in a great struggle and a great conflict, I think I may only turn to the great battle of Inkerman, and to the determination evinced by Lord Raglan immediately after it, to find the absolute confirmation of this assertion. Then it was that, notwithstanding the advice of men of great courage and experience in war, who urged retreat upon him, he declared to hold his position with his diminished forces. By this resolute tenacity of purpose, he not only saved the British Army in the Crimea from ruin, but the name of England from dishonour. I think that I am not wrong, when I say that he was the type of the constancy of Great Britain in the Crimea. But we must not forget the people who followed him—the officers and soldiers who cheerfully offered up their lives, and who in the prosecution of that great struggle displayed a brilliancy of conduct, who endured an amount of hardship, who showed a perseverance in dangers, which were spread over a period of twelve months——courage, hardships and dangers which have never been surpassed, whether as regards meeting a heroic enemy, physical difficulties in the field, or constant exposure of every kind. I say that the officers and soldiers proved themselves worthy of the leader who commanded them, and it is to the memory of that great Commander and of those officers and soldiers who have found a resting place in the Crimea, that I now ask you to drink in silence and solemnity.

The sentiment having been drunk in solemn silence, Dr. Muir, as Chairman, rose to propose the health of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield. He believed it was customary on such occasion as that to discuss in eulogistic terms, the high qualities of him who occupied the chair, but setting aside the relationship of all present to their Chief, and in consideration of his private feelings he thought he should exercise a wise discretion in foregoing a theme which he could not help saying would be as gratifying to himself as he believed it would be to those present. He hoped that before His Excellency left these shores, that they should have an opportunity of re-calling the service he had done

below the water line. The frigate immediately began to sink. All the ships of the division at once sent their boats to rescue the crew of the Oleg, consisting of thirty-two officers forming the staff, and 497 sailors, the total number of persons on board being 545; and all but sixteen were safely brought to land. The catastrophe took place between the islands of Hockland and Sommers, at a distance of seven and a-half nautical miles from the southern light-house of the former." When the Kremlin is capable of such mischief by a simple act of carelessness, what havoc would she not do against an enemy's line!

AN INDIAN LOCAL ARMY.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Aug 28.)

Occasionally, since the incorporation of the "Europeans" of the late Honourable East India Company's service into regiments of the Line, rumour asserts that it is intended again to form a local Indian Army. Without being in the confidence of the Indian Government, we think we may state that, for the present at least, no such scheme is under contemplation, nor do we think it desirable. Many propositions are submitted to us of the most feasible methods of carrying out the formation of such an army: among others, as noted in a letter we published on the 7th inst., that 2nd battalions of certain regiments should never be relieved from India; though perhaps that plan would work as well as any, for, of course, any fresh enlistments into these battalions, after they were once selected as purely local corps, would be for service in India. Yet we cannot see that benefit would be derived from the formation of such an army. Service in India, under the present order of things, is vastly different to what it was before the mutiny; and, although the expenses of living are greater, yet it is more popular. The proof of this, as regards officers, is not only the number of transfers to the Staff Corps, but the difficulty of arranging exchanges from regiments at home to regiments in India. Twelve years ago a captain would receive £500 and a subaltern £100 to go to India; now we know of even exchanges being effected. As for the men, large numbers volunteer to remain with other regiments in India when their own battalions leave the country; doubtless they are tempted by the volunteering bounty, and in some cases by the prospect of a march and a holiday, for it is not uncommon for the soldier to volunteer from a regiment at Calcutta to one high up in the Punjab, which it will take him six weeks to reach, during which time he has no arms and accoutrements—no field days—probably no strict scrutiny that he gets no more than his daily tot and pint of beer. Others again like to put by money, and others the luxury of a servant to wait on them and cook their dinner. Practically, therefore, there is no lack of soldiers. How would this be if the service were compulsory? How many men would re-engage if by so doing they bound themselves to complete twenty-one years' service in India? The recruit before he enlists does not, as a rule, care much for what regiment he enlists; but can it be doubted which service he would choose if he knew that by enlisting into one regiment, he would serve a few years in India and then have the choice of returning to England or of remaining few more years in India, and by enlisting into another all hope of change must be given up, that it must be India for all the best years of his life, and what recruiting sergeants would not be slow to point out to him these facts? Without being able to foretell the future, it is not probable that there will be in India such fields for purely military distinction as there were in the earlier years of her modern history, and it is very possible that officers drafted into or volunteering for local regiments would be tempted to seek their own comfort rather than to advance or maintain the discipline of their corps, and so be found in every place but with their own companies, and the promotion by seniority of under-officered be again the fault. From the statement of the Under-Secretary for India in the House of Commons, we learn that there are very nearly 65,000 Europeans serving in India, or very nearly 20,000 more than there were before the mutiny. This, of itself, is sufficient almost, instead of any argument; for it cannot be hoped by those who have the formation of a local army most at heart that so large a number of men could be collected for that purpose; and we think we have shown that any local army could not be maintained co-existent with an army the members of which have the option of serving in India or not. Our arguments have been based on the supposition that each service, whether local or not, should receive the same pay; if the Government could afford to increase the pay of a local army, or to grant pensions on a scale whereby fourteen years in India would entitle to the same pension as twenty-one in any other part of the globe, then we might look for rapid and continuous recruiting for a local army but we very much fear that, instead of increase to pay, or pension, the following extract from Mr. Grant Duff's speech on the Indian Budget, points the other way:—"Its" (viz., our military system) "weakest point was its enormous cost, and to this the attention of the Secretary of State in Council had been lately called. The result had been a despatch to India, which would, the Government trusted, strengthen the hands of economists in that country." In the interest of the service we hope that no false economy may lead to any docking of pay and allowances. Rupees are the main consideration in India; and we venture to assert that, in nine cases out of ten, where reasons are given by either officers or men for prolonging their stay in India, such as sport, no dislike to the country, more genial friends, or what not, though this may be the foreground, the background is always rupees, and no man would continue to serve in India if he did not feel either that his present comforts were enhanced, or his future looked more hopeful by the better pay he receives than he would in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

THE "ALBERT" AND ITS INDIAN POLICYHOLDERS.

(Spectator, August 28.)

We recommend the Anglo-Indian policyholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company to reject the compromise suggested by the Liquidators, to stop all payments whatever, to subscribe a sum equal to six months' premiums, to secure the best agent they can find,—preferentially Sir Charles Jackson, General Hannyngton, or any equally competent person of the unbribable kind,—and to authorize him to hunt all concerned in the management of the Company through all Courts available; to insist on a merciless inquiry into the causes of all losses; and more especially into the losses which have followed the fusion of their own Company, the Medical and Invalid, with the Albert; to try the question whether the shareholders are or are not liable for any misrepresentations; and above all, to oppose any compromise, however advantageous, which would deprive them of one shilling for the benefit of the Albert Company. The real power now rests with them. Heavy sufferers as they have been and will be, they are still not helpless fathers of families, with no courage and no habit of combination, like the majority of the English policyholders, but educated men, with safe incomes, with brains enough to organize themselves, and with a long experience as to the advantage they can derive from tenacity of purpose and obstinacy of decision. Let the Indians "peg away" at the Albert as they pegged away at Parliament about officers' rank, about furloughs, and about the Banda and Kirwee prize-money, and we venture to say they will come out of the scrape better off than they will under the liquidators' proposal, and perform a duty besides which it is due to their honour and their future safety to fulfil. We say to their honour, because it is full time that the English in India should cease to be regarded in the City as silly sheep with heavy fleeces; and due to their safety because, unless they show on some one great occasion how dangerous it is to rob them, they will be robbed for ever. We know how heavily they have been hit of late; how much of their accumulations has gone in Bank shares, and finance companies, and tea-gardens, and the rest of the contrivances for making promoters' fortunes; that they have still their incomes, great knowledge of law, and, above all, men whom they can trust to "hold on" as only Anglo-Indians with a grievance ever do hold on, and they are bound in honour not to accept proposals which imply in every line condonation for all the proceedings which had resulted in their ruin, proceedings which have never been investigated, to which they have been no parties except as sufferers; and which, unless they stir, will in all human probability be forgotten in five years. They are much more powerful than they think, for their business is exceedingly valuable,—is, in fact, the business which makes compromise possible, and we recommend them to fight hard.

If, on the whole, they would rather not fight, or the Government actuaries advise them not to fight, we recommend them to reject all compromise, to refuse to pay anything, or sign anything, and to sit quiet, taking whatever they can get out of the wreck, and petition the Government of India to open a guaranteed Life Insurance Office and Annuity Office on the plans of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, already so successful. Even with a loading of ten per cent. profit for Government, they will be better off than they will in the hands of any private speculators whatever; will be much more secure, and will, in the long run, be charged much lower premiums. We believe that the Government, which is most anxious to reduce the Indian debt, would accept any reasonable proposal of the kind, and thus enable the policyholders not only to secure themselves, but to stand on a solid vantage-ground in all dealings with the liquidators, whose proposals seem to us not so much inadmissible as absurd. These men say in their published programme that if the Albert Company is broken up at once the liabilities would amount to £3,260,000, and the assets would not be more than £310,000. The meaning of that statement is, that policyholders and other creditors would have to be content with 2s. in the pound,—a full justification for the most severe inquiry. But it must be remembered in India that this calculation of so bad a dividend is based on the assumption that "the produce of calls under an absolute liquidation would probably not exceed £160,000," a statement of which there is no proof whatever, and can be none until it is ascertained by a suit in equity how far the shareholders are liable, and how far the creditors' claim may be improved by investigations into past dividends, fusions, and so on, in the course of which facts may be discovered materially affecting the creditors' legal claims and the Company's legal liabilities. The Committee of English policyholders affirm that the Directors had no authority to arrange any fusions whatever, and are, therefore, liable for all losses so incurred. If, however, the policyholders, condoning all that has passed, are willing to form a new Company, then they are to receive—what? Their money? Oh dear, no! not their money, but such portion of it as they themselves may subscribe. They are to agree to a reduction in their policies ranging from 40 per cent. in the case of old policies, down to 5 per cent. in young policies, or an average of 25 per cent. on all; but that reduction will not, of course, be extended to their premiums. If it were, the compromise would be useless, and the policyholders are therefore, in fact, to buy their own safety, not to receive it at the hands of the shareholders. The new policies would be handed over to a new company, formed of the policyholders themselves and the old shareholders, and with a provision that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be given to the new owners, and only 20 per cent. to the old shareholders. There is liberality for you! The depositors must abandon 25 per cent. of their claims, but if they do it the bankers will kindly accept a gift of one-fifth of future profits. The proposal seems incredible, but here are the *ipissima verba* of the programme:—"The actual result would be that the reorganized company would practically be a Mutual Assurance Company, *but having 20 per cent. of its profits set aside for the old shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, from which it has obtained its business.*"

In other words, the policyholders are to forego 25 per cent. of their claims; are to form a new Insurance Company out of their own money, as shareholders, with all shareholders' risks; are to buy the business of the Albert, which is in suspension, and are to pay for the high privilege of obtaining that business one-fifth of their own profits, and pay it to the very Company which has reduced them to this position! What right have the shareholders to a shilling, let alone a shilling *and* full exemption from any obligation to pay off their just debts? One would think from this programme that to take premiums for years and then not pay the policies was an act of virtue, for which the premium-takers ought only to be rewarded, but rewarded at the expense of the premium-payers. The utter absurdity, not to say the impudence of the proposal from the policy holders' point of view, will be best seen by considering the effect of its rejection. The policyholders, if they reject it, will get their share of all saved out of the wreck, will get their chance of anything Chancery may extract from the shareholders—Overend Gurney's creditors have received 19s. in the pound!—and may then form a Mutual Assurance Society of their own, with no taint of the old management in it, no obligation to pay away 20 per cent. of their profits, and no reduction upon their premiums except the proportional one for increased age, which, in the case of the Anglo-Indians, will certainly be less than the one-fifth they are requested to throw into the gutter. What does the Albert offer them in return for all their concessions? As far as we can see, absolutely nothing, except the privilege of alleviating the sufferings of Albert shareholders, which sufferings are not due in the faintest degree to the default of the unhappy policyholders, who, being the victims, are to pay instead of receiving compensation. If the English policyholders like to agree, we have, of course, no opposition to offer. They are on the spot, they have legal advice, and if they like subscribing towards the comfort of the shareholders whose management has placed them in their painful position, Heaven forbid that we should oppose such a display of the highest Christian virtue,—such a perfect fulfilment of the command about the other cheek. Our business is not to fight their battle, but just to warn those poor people on the other side of the world who, having paid nearly double rates all their lives, are to go on paying them in order that their own subscriptions may provide payment for their own claims, that they had better tear up their policies and buy deferred annuities from the next native they see, than accede to the proposal so artlessly submitted by the Liquidators of the Albert Office.

BOMBAY.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain Browne, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Lieut. W. J. Morse and Mr. Good.

Indo-European Line.—It was reported on Saturday that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

The s. s. Martaban, Captain Hibbert, arrived yesterday from Cochin, with the following passengers:—Mr. Young, Mr. G. B. Goving, Mr. H. Vears, and Mr. Balmon.

The State of Jowar.—We hear that the karbaree of the Rajah of Jowar has been removed by order of Government, and that at present the mamletdar of Dhannoo has been appointed to act as karbarree.—*Poona Observer.*

The General Outram, Captain Teasdale, sailed on Saturday for Malabar Coast, with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. James McCarthy. For Goa—Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Giffert. For Carwar—Mr. Yates.

Death from Snake Bite.—Last Thursday evening a Brahmin medicant, named Moolchund Permanund, was bitten by a snake at Walkeshwur. He died in about two hours afterwards. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

House-breaking by Night.—Mr. Connon committed, on Saturday, one Seedkar Ameerjee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of ornaments and other property, of the aggregate value of Rs. 828, belonging to Muthooradas Hurjeevundas.

The Weather in Poona.—The weather during the past week has been excessively close and oppressive, but after the heavy falls of rain we had on Thursday evening, and during the day yesterday, we anticipate we shall soon have a return of the pleasant weather we had during August.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 18.

A Delicate Question.—Does the order prohibiting servants of Government from receiving presents from natives apply also to their wives? We read in the *Times of India* of the 9th instant that the minister of Baroda, Bhow Scindhia, at a ball which was "opened by the Gaekwar with the Colonel's wife," presented the Colonel's and Major's ladies each with a diamond ring of some value, besides shawls.—*Friend of India.*

The Rajah of Sawant Warree.—We learn from a reliable source that the post of tutor to the young son of the late Rajah of Sawant Warree has been conferred by the Political Superintendent on Mr. Achuta Narayen Ajgaumkar, B. A. A more judicious selection could not have been made, and it reflects great credit on the sense of discrimination by which Colonel Schneider has been actuated in making the appointment.—*Mitrodaya.*

Criminal Breach of Trust.—On Saturday last Jalljee Motoomull, a sugar merchant, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained an apprehension warrant against a mehta of his, named Chooncelall Ishwur. It was stated that the defendant's duty had been to keep the account book and to recover outstandings. On Friday complainant went to the shop of one Sewram Buldeo, with whom he had dealings, to recover from him the sum of Rs. 1,266-5 for sugar sold to him. He informed the complainant that he had already paid the money to defendant. Upon this the complainant went in search of the defendant, but could not find him anywhere. He charged him with criminal breach of trust, and applied for a warrant, which was granted.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Sept. 12th Sunday	0	35	0	40	0	51
„ 13th Monday	0	12	0	27	0	54
„ 14th Tuesday ...	0	0	0	0	0	13
„ 15th Wednesday.	0	84	0	29	0	0
„ 16th Thursday ...	0	4	0	0	0	28
„ 17th Friday	0	6	0	6	0	22
„ 18th Saturday ...	1	48	2	30	1	4
For the week	2	89	3	32	2	72
Previously Registered.	92	72	104	74	70	8
Total fall	95	61	108	6	72	80

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAH.

A NEW ROUTE READY.

The following letter was on Saturday last placed at the disposal of the press:—

Kurrachee, 10th Sept. 1869.

From the Director, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a telegram dated yesterday, from Major Smith, R. E, Director, Persian Telegraph Department, intimating the completion of the Indo-European Company's telegraph lines from England to the Russian frontier.—I have, &c.,

I. Walton,

Director, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph.

The following is the copy of the telegram alluded to above:—

"Company's line to Russian frontier completed. Route via Persia and Russia now ready for traffic.

ANOTHER PARSEE BARRISTER.

(Native Opinion.)

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on Friday evening, of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee from England. Mr. Cursetjee, who left this in 1862, returns as a barrister-at-law, after first successfully taking his B. A. degree in the Oxford University. If ever a parent has reason to feel proud, we believe our worthy Parsee Judge has that reason, in not only seeing his son one of the best among the educated natives, but in finding in his return the fulfilment of one of his life-cherished wishes,—to see his sons achieving distinguished positions for themselves. We wish him and the young barrister all success in their future hopes and aspirations.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·95, rainfall 7 inches.

Vingorla, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather hazy, wind west moderate, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 29 cents.

Cannanore, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·920, rainfall 2 inches 1 cent.

EDUCATION AMONGST MAHOMEDANS.

Ghulam Mahomed, a moonshi well known in Bombay, has lately issued two pamphlets in Hindustani relating to the necessity of improving the standard and means of education in the Mahomedan community. Unhappily, Mahomedans as a class have not made such progress in education as might have been expected from such a race, and we gladly commend to their consideration the pamphlets published by Ghulam Mahomed.

A NOTEWORTHY VOYAGE.

An unusual voyage is about to be undertaken by the screw steamer Mary, Captain John Darnell, well-known on the Danube and Constantinople line. "This vessel," says the *Levant Times* of August 13, "will start to-morrow for Ineboli, Black Sea, there to take on board eight hundred Angora goats, for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope, under charter-party with Messrs. Blain, Brothers, of London."

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1869 was formally opened by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The weather unfortunately was not propitious, as rain had been falling all the morning, and heavy threatening clouds over-head kept many people in, who were anxious to be present at the opening ceremony, but who were too afraid of getting a repetition of the ducking that many of them had got on the evening previous at the races to venture out. It was so far lucky, however, that between 3 and 5 o'clock no very heavy showers fell, and in consequence the artillery and the infantry, who were paraded to fire the salute, and as a guard of honour, did not get so wet as they expected. Shortly after 3 o'clock P.M., the officers of the garrison began to assemble, and at about twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, the troop of Horse Artillery from Kirkee arrived, and took up position on the maidan, unlimbered, and got ready to fire the salute on the arrival of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Shortly after a guard of honour, composed of two complete companies of the Queen's Royal Regiment, in full dress, with regimental colours, and band, arrived, and were formed in front of the chief entrance.

It may here be well to explain, for the benefit of our up-country readers, that the Soldiers' Exhibition is being held in the old Assembly Rooms, a large and commodious building situated near the new Wanowrie band-stand, or rather between that and the lines of the 9th Regiment N. I.

Shortly before four o'clock His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, accompanied by Captain Stephenson, Military Secretary, and Captain Stack, A. D. C., arrived, and were received at the entrance by General the Honourable A. Gordon, C. B., and Staff; Brigadier General Pratt, C. B.; Colonel Kirby, Adjutant General of the Army; Colonel Gell, Quarter-master General of the Army; Colonel Schneider, Judge Advocate General; Colonel Champion, A. A. G.; Colonel Carnegy, D.A.G.; and all the other members of the Head Quarter Staff, and hardly had he alighted, when the booming of the first gun announced that His Excellency the Governor was in sight, and almost immediately afterwards he drove up, escorted by the Body Guard, in full dress, commanded by Captain Mayne. His Excellency came, accompanied by Captain Filgate, Military Secretary, and Captain Graham, A.D.C., and was received at the principal entrance by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the whole of the officers in Garrison, and was conducted to the dais which had been erected at the further end of the centre room of the Exhibition. After His Excellency was seated, Sir Augustus Spencer, in a short manly speech, solicited Sir Seymour to be so good as to declare the Soldiers' Exhibition of 1869 formally opened. He stated that owing to the many moves that had lately taken place amongst the troops in the presidency, and those that were to take place this year, the show of articles was not quite so numerous as they otherwise would have been, and that he doubted not that Sir Seymour would recollect that on the last occasion of a Soldiers' Exhibition being held in Poona, consequent on the preparation that were being made for the Abyssinian Expedition, regiments had also been prevented from competing so much as they would otherwise have done. His Excellency the Governor on rising to reply to Sir Augustus Spencer's address, expressed the pleasure he always felt in conducting a duty such as the one he was now asked to perform, as he was convinced that nothing could be better for the soldier than encouraging by exhibition and purchase the results of his work in his leisure hours from duty. His Excellency then thanked the ladies he saw assembled, for having come to grace the proceedings with their presence, and remarked that he did not require to be reminded of the last occasion of the sort at which he had presided, as he remembered too well how Lord Napier, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who gloried in the name of the "Soldiers' Friend," in spite of the many anxieties, &c., he had, at the time of the last Soldiers' Exhibition, in making preparations for the late Abyssinian campaign, had yet found time to take a very great interest in the Exhibition of 1867, and that he was sure that His Lordship would be gratified to know that his successor, Sir Augustus Spencer, was equally sanguine with himself as to the benefits that accrued to the soldier from exhibition of their works of art and industry. After a few more remarks, in which His Excellency alluded to the glories of the late campaign, he declared the Soldiers' Exhibition of 1869 opened, on which the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the 8th (King's) Regiment, and a salute of nineteen guns fired by the Artillery. His Excellency the Governor whilst on the dais was supported by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and General the Hon'ble A. Gordon on the right, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the left. On the conclusion of the salute, their Excellencies descended from the dais, and proceeded to walk round the building and inspect the articles exhibited, making several purchases in their tour. After seeing everything that was to be seen, His Excellency the Governor left under similar honours and salutes as those he received on arrival.

We are unable in this issue to give anything of an account of the articles exhibited, but hope in an early issue to do so; but we may mention that the following regiments and departments are exhibitors, viz:—

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Ahmednuggur.
Royal Artillery.
2nd Battalion 1st Royal Regiment.
1st Do. 8th (King's) Regiment.
1st Do. 21st Fusiliers.
1st Do. 23rd R. W. Fusiliers.
49th Regiment.
59th Regiment.
108th Regiment.
Public Works Department, Belgaum.
Do. Do. Poona.
Roman Catholic Chapel, Belgaum.
The Bombay Sappers and Miners.
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.
2nd do. do.
And the 5th, 12th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 28th and 29th Regiments of Bombay N. I.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 18.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

Eighth Day, Saturday, 18th September.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench this morning precisely at 11 o'clock.

Theft and Receiving.—Julall Thajoo, Peeroo Julall, and Jewa Wullee were charged with theft and dishonestly receiving property.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton for the first and third prisoners; the second prisoner pleaded guilty.

It seemed that a man named Dookeram Javerchund had come by train from Ahmedabad to Bombay. He left a box containing jewellery with his servant, and on the way from the station that was stolen.

The jury found the first and third prisoners guilty of receiving stolen property.

His Lordship sentenced the first and second prisoners to imprisonment for two years, and the third to one year's imprisonment.

[In Wednesday's proceedings we reported these prisoners as having been sentenced instead of Jewa Jetha, Gokul Jewa, and Hyab Jakaria—the first and third of whom were sentenced to imprisonment for two years for breach of trust, whilst Gokul was discharged.]

Defamation.—Roopa Ragoo was charged with defamation, by having said to the police that a Hindoo widow named Jankee was pregnant and had tried to procure abortion.

Mr. Latham appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton for the defence.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months.

Alleged Criminal Force.—Bunseedas Rambuksh, Sagurdas Deenadas, Bhowanedas Hunsdas, Hunsdas Poorundas, Premdas Gooroobukusdas and Govindas Kanurdas were placed at the bar on a charge of using criminal force to deter two of the Sheriff's sepoys from the discharge of their duty in executing an attachment.

Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Starling appeared for the defence.

After a lengthened hearing of proof for the prosecution, the jury, without hearing the witnesses for the defence, gave a verdict of not guilty, and all the prisoners were discharged.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, when probably the only case before the jury will be the charge of breach of trust against a clerk of the P. & O.S.N. Co.

INDIAN COOKERY.

Messrs. Wyman & Co., of Calcutta, have commenced the publication of a series of handbooks suitable to Indian subjects and requirements by the issue of an excellent book on Indian cookery. Europeans residing in this country for only a few years are generally unavoidably ignorant of many things worth knowing in connection with Indian cookery, and cooks, however skilful, do not as a rule display much anxiety to supply their masters' tables with any great variety of dishes. The book before us, being written by a thirty-five years' resident in the country, is apparently well suited to give sojourners in this land much information on the resources of the country for supplying the table, and as to the best way of utilising these. The writer furnishes original and approved recipes in every department of Indian cookery, recipes for beverages an l home-made liqueurs, &c., &c.

The handbook is neatly got up, is well arranged for reference, and is interleaved with ruled white paper for notes.

DESPATCH OF THE FIRST OVERLAND TROOP TRANSPORT.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna will leave Bombay at noon of the 1st proximo for Suez. The following troops will embark on the 30th instant,—

From Nagpore—90th Regiment; 25 officers, 1 lady, 3 children, 435 men, 17 women, 37 children.

From Beypore and Cannanore—Detachments of invalids and time-expired men of the Madras army; 15 officers, 5 ladies, 9 children, 470 men, 33 women, and 72 children.

The Government steamer Coromandel, which sailed down the coast on the 16th instant, and the steamer Dacca are appointed to bring up the invalids and time-expired men of the Madras Presidency from Beypore and Cannanore for embarkation to England in the Jumna. The strength of the troops for these two vessels will be as follows:

Dacca—4 officers, 150 men, 14 women and 33 children.
Coromandel—4 officers, 95 men, 12 women and 24 children.

The remaining portion of the invalids and time-expired men (consisting of 4 officers, 156 men, 7 women, and 15 children) for whom accommodation is not available in these two steamers, will be embarked at Beypore and Cannanore per the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, which is to call at these ports on her passage from Calcutta to Bombay on or about the 23rd instant.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A detail of volunteers from the 14th Brigade R. A. to the B-20th and B-23rd Brigades R. A., and from the 1-23rd Regiment to the 2-19th, 2-21st and 45th Regiments of Foot, (strength 30 men, 2 women, and 2 children,) will embark this morning on board the steamer Dacca for Beypore *en route* to join their respective corps at St. Thomas' Mount and Madras. They will be under the command of Lieutenant Scott 2nd (Queen's) Regiment.

A detachment of volunteers from the 1-23rd R. W. Fusiliers for regiments in Sind and Punjab (strength 24 men, 2 women, and 2 children) will embark at Bombay for Kurrachee under the command of an officer, on the 27th instant, per the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates.

THE R. C. BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The last mail brought a letter from our Bishop, dated Cologne, August 16th. The following particulars have been kindly communicated to us for the satisfaction of our readers:—"July 10th, I left Rome for Lyons, *via* Ancona and Loretto, where I celebrated mass in the Sanctuary of our Lady, for our dear Bombay mission. Thence, *via* Turin and the famous railway over Mount Cenis, I arrived at Lyons at 9 P.M., 12th July. The 17th, I went from Lyons to Trèves, where I remained three days, and then, to Coblentz, where I found our Rev. Father Provincial and another Father, who had come to meet me, and who welcomed me most kindly. I there paid a visit to the Queen of Prussia, who gave me 3 frederichs d'or and a porcelain painting, "as a countryman and old acquaintance of hers." I had to preach at different churches, and also to speak at the meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Trèves. On July 30th, I went to Maria-Laach, where the Rev. Fr. Rector and the whole community received me with very great respect and joy. The feast of St. Ignatius was a grand day there. In the evening we had a magnificent trip on the Laacher-See with illuminated boats, amidst the brilliant light of a great electric light and some fire-works. 4th Aug., trip to Ems, to the King of Prussia, who received me with the utmost kindness. Just now his first Adjutant brings word that H. M. is willing to give something for our college in Bombay. Since the 10th August I am at Cologne busily engaged on behalf of our mission, overwhelmed with visits, invited by many parish priests to preach in their Churches. Yesterday, our Lady's Assumption, I celebrated a Pontifical mass at the cathedral, delivered two sermons, one at 2 P.M. the other at 5 P.M., and a long discourse at 8 P.M. May God bless our dear Bombay? My heart is there. I dream and speak of it, labour for it, and long after it with my whole heart.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

Gordon vs. Gordon and another.

In the Matrimonial Jurisdiction of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear yesterday (Wednesday) delivered judgment in the *cause célèbre* of Gordon *vs.* Gordon and DeSaram.

There was a greater muster than usual of the gentlemen of the long robe and of the outside public. The judgment of Mr. Justice Phear was listened to with the deepest attention. To give a portion of the judgment would but be to rob it of its "fair proportion," and we defer until to-morrow reproducing it. It will perhaps be sufficient to say that His Lordship exhausted the entire points of the case, having gone through the whole evidence in the course of his recital. "I think" (said His Lordship in conclusion) "that the relief intended to be given by this court should be given only to the party or parties who purely and freely perform each of them their portion of the marital contract. The decree of the court is to be given without any punishment, or to relieve a person who is denied a legal right. Should this be known much valuable time of the court would be saved, and the public ear be less offended than by the impurities which have disgraced this case. Under the circumstances, and in view of the evidence which has been given, I feel bound to refuse the petitioner the relief for which he asks, and dismiss the petition."

Mr. Piffard—Will your Lordship make any order as to costs?

His Lordship—Costs! From whom do you want costs, Mr. Piffard?

Mr. Piffard—The co-respondent.

His Lordship—He is unrepresented here. His having made no appearance prevents your making an application for costs.

Mr. Piffard—Very well, my Lord.—*Indian Daily News.*

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Calcutta, August 26, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear.)

Crump vs. Crump and Abbott.

Mr. Hyde applied for alimony to be allowed the petitioner by the respondent.

Mr. Branson for the respondent argued that in support of an application for alimony, there should be an affidavit of marriage. In this case the respondent has filed affidavits stating that the petitioner was his deceased wife's sister, and therefore the marriage was not a valid marriage, and that being so alimony could not be granted.

With regard to the amount of alimony Mr. Crump has children to support. In any case it cannot exceed one-fifth of net annual income.

Mr. Hyde in reply—True, Mr. Crump has children to support, but he has left the respondent to support one of them as best she can. When there is a *de facto* marriage alimony will be allowed. The case is not within the exceptions in the Act. *Miles* vs. *Chilton*, 1, Robertson's Ecclesiastical Reporter, 684.

Mr. Justice Phear—I think it is only necessary to prove a *de facto* marriage in an application of this kind. I think I need only be satisfied for the purposes of this application that there was a ceremony performed which might be a valid marriage.

Mr. Crump was called, and gave evidence as to his income.

Mr. Hyde.—Mr. Crump's evidence shows what he gets out of the partnership, but not what he leaves in it. His whole property must be taken into account. *Crampton* vs. *Crampton* and *Armstrong*, 33 L. J. Pro. and M. C. 142. I ask for a full fifth and something for the maintenance of the child.

The application was granted.

It has been said that the English are not a musical nation. In spite, however, of the saying—French, of course—we can collect a choir of five thousand cultivated voices for a Handel Festival, and bring together another five thousand young people capable of reading and singing such real music as that lately provided by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association at the Crystal Palace; this in London alone, to say nothing of the educated singers in our parish choirs all over the country.—*Once a Week.*

LAND SETTLEMENT AND REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT,

Bombay Castle, 16th September, 1869,

On the reports from the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, on the Settlement of the Land and Sayer Revenues for the year 1867-68.

Revenue settlement when and by whom made.

It is satisfactory to find that, with the exception of the Indapoor and Havelee talookas of the Poona collectorate, the settlements of all the collectorates in the Southern Division were generally completed by the middle of March. The delay in the case of these two talookas appears to have been unavoidable.

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., should have obtained and furnished explanation as to the causes of the delay in completing the settlements of the Surat, Kaira, and Khandeish collectorates. He is now requested to do so, in order to enable Government to decide how far the non-compliance with their instructions on this point is excusable.

Season, and state of the weather.

Except in the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Khandeish, where there was a partial failure of rain, the season appears to have been, on the whole, favourable in both the divisions.

Government and alienated villages and hamlets.

The causes of the increase and decrease in the number of Government and alienated villages and hamlets in the several collectorates of the two Divisions are explained by the Revenue Commissioners.

Government and alienated revenues.

The following statement shows the financial results of the revenue settlements during the year under report, as compared with those of preceding year:—

	Official Year 1867-68.	Official Year 1868-67.
Gross Land Revenue	3,15,27,410	3,14,35,955
Deduct—		
Alienations and payments made out of the Land Revenue	60,30,388	59,68,341
	2,54,97,022	2,54,69,614
Deduct—		
Remissions	3,05,241	3,52,018
Balance, being net Government Revenue	2,51,91,781	2,51,17,596
Of which there was collected up to the end of the official year	2,51,83,993	2,50,95,075
Balance remained outstanding	57,788	1,12,521

His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to observe, from the above contrast, that there has been in 1867-68 a decrease of Rs. 46,777 in the amount of remissions, and an increase of Rs. 1,28,918 in that of the realizations of Government revenue, as also a decrease of Rs. 54,733 in the balances outstanding at the close of the season.

Alienations.

The net increase under this head in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,047, . . . This increase is owing chiefly to alienations in the Punch Mahals having been brought to account for the first time, and to the assessment of the alienated lands having been revised by the Survey Department. The only real increase requiring notice is that caused by the grant of five villages in Surinjam to Nilkunt Madhowrao Poorundhurray.

Realizable revenue, &c.

The following table presents a contrast between the Government realisable revenue, remissions, and net revenue for collection, in each collectorate in the year under review and those in the preceding year:—

Collectorates.		1867-68. Acres.	Beegas.	Net Revenue or Revenue for collection: 1867-68.	1868 67.
Cultivated in 1868-67.	Ahmedabad	5,13,286	13,978	15,07,345	14,99,409
	Kaira	3,88,704	13,978	22,21,044	21,47,301
	Surat	3,18,050	12,72,178	41,42,724	40,84,174
	Tanna	13,50,044	1,63,190	31,32,274	29,93,500
	Khandeish	24,11,195		33,25,322	33,18,944
	Total..	50,12,607	14,06,288	1,32,28,672	1,31,63,165
Remissions.	Ahmedabad			44,497	17,94,899
	Kaira			1,43,150	31,46,981
	Surat			1,060	11,98,981
	Tanna			1,725	10,46,537
	Khandeish			1,58,869	18,58,775
	Total..			3,49,301	18,58,897
Realizable Revenue.	Ahmedabad			15,07,345	17,20,700
	Kaira			22,21,044	30,22,980
	Surat			41,42,724	
	Tanna			31,32,274	
	Khandeish			33,25,322	
	Total..			1,32,28,672	1,30,14,681
Collectorates.		1867-68. Acres.	Beegas.	1868-67. Acres.	Beegas.
Left waste in 1867-68.	Ahmedabad	81,626	24,954	67,593	
	Kaira	1,01,014	28,301	2,78,882	
	Surat	29,183	1,55,000	1,21,145	
	Tanna	88,738		91,004	
	Khandeish	1,92,765	4,56,423	1,02,765	
	Total..	5,13,326		6,61,389	
Percentage of waste on the culturable lands.	Ahmedabad	15	64	12	
	Kaira	26	72	7	
	Surat	9	12	5	
	Tanna	6	20	6	
	Khandeish	8	19	5	
	Total..	10	32	6	
Collectorates.		A.	G.	A.	G.
Average assessment per acre.	Ahmedabad	2	15	2	15
	Kaira	2	15

MR. MOROBA CANOBA'S APPLICATION FOR A SUNUD.

MR. MACPHERSON and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared before Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Lloyd, at the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Wednesday last, to show cause why the rule *nisi* granted on Wednesday the 8th, in favour of the petitioners against the admission of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canol a to practise as a vakeel without passing the examination prescribed in the rules for the admission of vakeels which came into force on 13th August, should not be made absolute.

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared to show cause against the rule granted by their Lordships last week—a rule ordering Mr. Moroba Canoba to show cause why the order of the Court granting him a sunud to practice as a pleader of this Court, made on the 26th August last, should not be renewed or cancelled. He (the learned counsel) before proceeding with his arguments expressed his regret at any inconvenience which might have been caused to the Court or to his learned friend by reason of his not being prepared to show cause last week. The first objection taken by the Advocate General in his address last Wednesday was that the Division Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, while he (Mr. Macpherson) submitted that the Division Court had all the jurisdiction that the High Court could have. The 13th section of Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104, the Act for establishing High Court Jurisdiction in India, stated that "subject to any laws or regulations which may be made by the Governor General in Council the High Court established in any Presidency under this Act may by its own rules provide for the exercise by one or more Judges, or by division courts constituted by two or more Judges of the said High Court, of the original and appellate jurisdiction vested in such Court, in such manner as may appear to such Court to be convenient for the due administration of justice." Having referred to the 36th section of the letters patent constituting the High Court, and to the 11th chapter of the High Court Rules, he argued from these provisions that the Division Court could exercise all the functions of the High Court, the terms original and appellate jurisdiction being exhaustive of all the authority of the High Court, notwithstanding the wording of section 9 of the High Courts Act.

Mr. Justice Warden said that he was of opinion that Mr. White meant to imply that a Division Court could not alter the rules had been made by the Full Court, and not that a Division Court could not admit any one as a vakeel.

Mr. White said that was his meaning—that a Division Court could not dispense with the rules of the full High Court.

Mr. Macpherson said that the rules of the 13th of August 1869 purported to be rules for the examination under section 10 of letters patent of candidates for the office of subordinate judge or vakeel of the High Courts, and they also purported to be in supersession of all former orders on the subject. No doubt they provided also for the admission of candidates, but substantially they were rules for the qualification by examination of candidates, and the provisions for admission were merely formal and merely auxiliaries to the examination, whereas their Lordships would see that the Advocate General's argument was based on the word "supersession." Now it was clear that, without imputing an unnatural sense to the word "supersession," that word could not import more than the word ordinarily implied, namely, that from and after the date of the passing of these rules all persons who should desire to be examined with a view of qualifying for the office of vakeel must be examined according to the rules for examination prescribed on the 13th of August 1869. Such a meaning would of course have been implied even although the word "supersession" had not been inserted in the rule, but they could not, without giving the word far more than it naturally implied—giving it in fact quite an unnatural meaning—hold it as importing the repeal for the future of all previous tests, and that it should render null and void all qualifications obtained under previous tests. Having referred to the third rule of August 1869 he asked whether it could possibly be contended that, under that rule, previous qualifications were not only affected, but absolutely rendered null and void? Was it not plain that it must be taken to be entirely without prejudice to all previous qualifications? That that was so, he (Mr. Macpherson) only thought was plain from the analogy to be drawn from Act XIV. of 1869, section 22. In July 1869 Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Tannawalla was appointed to a subordinate judgeship without having practised five years as an advocate or vakeel, and also without having qualified himself by a subordinate judge's test, but he simply passed the moonsiff's examination. It was quite clear, therefore, that section 22 of Act XIV. of 1869 was not held to do more than to lay down the tests which after the passing of that Act would have to be complied with and submitted to by persons who previously had not submitted to the required test. If in July 1869 Cursetjee Rustomjee Tannawalla was eligible, despite the 22nd section of Act XIV. of 1869, to the post of subordinate judge, was it not clear that despite rule 3 of the rules of 13th August 1869 he would have been eligible for that office; and that by a parity of reasoning a person who had passed a moonsiff's examination would be entitled to apply for a sunud to practice as a vakeel under the rules to that effect previously existing? Supposing that a successful candidate who had passed the examination prescribed by the rules in force in April 1869 had neglected or omitted to apply for his sunud till the 14th August 1869, could it be contended that that candidate would be turned back on the ground that the rules of 13th August 1869 had deprived him of all right in virtue of his examination passed in April? and could such an applicant for a sunud be called on to undergo a fresh examination? Under the new rules such seemed to him to be a precisely similar case to, and only different in degree from, the case of the gentleman whose claim he was now urging. His learned friend had argued very strongly on the supplementary rule, namely, that which had been made in substitution of chapter I. clause 7 of the High Court Rules, "that all persons except persons who may be or who shall have been admitted as attorneys of the High Court, who shall apply to be admitted as vakeels of this Court, should qualify themselves and be admitted in accordance with the rules dated 13th August 1869." His learned friend had relied very strongly on the express exception, but he (Mr. Macpherson) contended that from that express exception no inference could be drawn, inasmuch as no rule passed by the High Court could exclude an attorney of the High Court from practising as a vakeel, as attorneys were entitled by an Act (XX. of 1853) of the legislature to do so; they must therefore read this rule as if the exception did not exist. Again, could it be maintained that the substituted rule I. repealed, or at all events avoided, prior qualifications under rule 18 chap I, which enabled bachelors of law to become vakeels without examination. Take a section of the old Criminal Code, which Act VIII. of 1869 did not alter. He apprehended such a section could not be affected impliedly by any change wrought in another part of the old by the new code. In the same way he argued that the substituted rule 1 could not affect the rule 18. The rule or practise under which his client claimed admission was precisely on the same footing as rule 18 of chap. I. The only express rule he had been able to find on the subject was the rule passed in 1861, which entitled all persons who has passed the examination then prescribed for moonsiffs to apply to be admitted as vakeels. His client came under the previously existing practice, which he (Mr. Macpherson) argued had all the rule. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the present Judge of the Small Cause Court, obtained his sunud as a vakeel of the Court in 1850 by virtue of having passed a moonsiff's examination in 1846. He mentioned that to show that the practice was existing previous to 1861. He submitted that his client's claim to be a vakeel of this Court had existed long previous to 1861, and stood exactly on the same footing as an application under the rules of 1861; indeed he did not understand the Advocate General to contend that unless the rules of the 13th August 1869 had the effect of repealing the rule of 1861 and the previous and subsequent practise, such an application as that of his client might not properly be made to the Court. It it were contended that the rules of 1861 had been repealed before 1869, it would be very easy to controvert that contention, inasmuch as he had the names of some half dozen or more gentlemen who, at different dates from 1850 to 1869, obtained sunuds to practise as pleaders on the ground that they had passed the moonsiff's examination. There were no words in the rules of the 13th August 1869 which could give these rules a retrospective effect. After some further remarks Mr. Macpherson went on to say that their Lordships to hold that they had been right in granting his client a sunud havin; regard to the rules, and if their Lordships held that the rules did exclude him then he would ask them to hold that they were justified in admitting him under the general discretion vested in the Court under the 9th section of the Charter. But even assuming that the Court ruled against him on both those points it was perfectly clear that the same power which made those rules could modify them, and assuming that his client was excluded by the rules and that the Court had not that power under the 9th section to admit him while these rules existed, he confidently suggested to their Lordships that a modification of the rules in favour of his client ought in the present instance to be made. He (Mr. Macpherson) accepted on his client's behalf the tribute which had been paid to his merits by the Advocate General. It came more gracefully from his lips than it would from his own or his learned friends, and besides he (Mr. Macpherson) felt sure no words of his could enhance the high estimation in which he had no doubt both their Lordships held Mr. Moroba Canoba in virtue of his long and tried services. But it was not only on the ground of those services that he asked the Court to make an exception in his favour; he also would claim for him that favour in virtue of the special hardship which in his case had been effected by the circumstances under which he was placed at or about the time the rule was passed. In May last Mr. Moroba Canoba intimated his wish to Government to resign the Government service, and applied to Government for leave to ask the High Court for a sunud. He was then told that it would not be proper to make that application, as long as his name appeared on the roll of Government servants. In June he took three months' privilege leave, and, hampered by this finding of Government that he could not apply for a sunud, he remained till the beginning of August without taking any further steps. He then enquired at the Accountant General's office how soon he could consider himself free to make the application. The Examiner of Claims told him that it would be necessary for him to resume his place as Judge of the Small Causes Court first, otherwise his abstract for pay would not be passed. He then applied to Government, which dispensed with the formality of his joining, but such dispensation came too late for him to apply under the rules existing previous to the 13th August 1869. It reached him on the 19th, which was four days after the passing of the new rules, and on the 23rd he made an application for a sunud, which was granted on the 26th. In conclusion, both on the grounds of his distinguished services, attested as they were by numerous testimonials of the highest character, and also on the ground of the peculiar hardship which in his case would be effected if this rule were held to exclude him, he (Mr. Macpherson) asked their Lordships to make an exception in his favour if present regulations excluded him. He was sure that the gentlemen who now were vakeels of the Court would have reason to be proud of the accession to their number of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, and that after 30 years of arduous public service it was in their ranks he had elected to close his career.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle addressed the Court at some length, referring to the most prominent features of the case, his arguments being much to the same effect as those of Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Macpherson then stated that his client wished to withdraw the petition which he had filed on Monday last week.

Mr. Justice Warden—There is something more than that necessary. The petition contains remarks regarding the character of the deputy registrar of this Court, Mr. Khunderao, and therefore Mr. Moroba should withdraw those remarks.

Mr. Macpherson—He withdraws all the remarks made in the petition.

Mr. Justice Warden said it was through a misunderstanding that the sunud was not given in accordance with the orders of this Court, because Mr. Lloyd and himself were absent from Bombay, and the registrar was unable to consult them with regard to the form of the sunud. Therefore the matter was brought up in chambers, and the Judges there gave the registrar instructions that the sunud should not be issued until Mr. Lloyd and he could be consulted.

Mr. Macpherson said the whole thing had arisen out of a misunderstanding by his client, and he trusted their Lordships would allow him to withdraw the petition with an apology for any remarks made against any official of the Court.

The Advocate General—And also for any remarks against the whole body of vakeels.

Mr. Justice Lloyd said the petition being withdrawn all that was said in it would be withdrawn.

Mr. Warden—We allow the petition to be withdrawn.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court in reply to the arguments used by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle. He commenced by saying he was glad that his learned friends, instructed by Mr. Moroba Canoba, had withdrawn the petition which has been presented in this case. The withdrawal of the petition, he thought, satisfied one that Mr. Moroba was better qualified for the office of vakeel which he was now seeking to obtain than if he had insisted on this petition, with the allegations made in it. His having withdrawn the petition was creditable to his sense. Their Lordships had heard very able addresses from Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, and he congratulated Mr. Moroba on his having had the services of those gentlemen, and those gentlemen were fortunate in having had a week to consider the whole matter and bring it before their Lordships in the mature form in which the arguments had been presented by his learned friends. He could not, however, accede to the positions which had been put forward with great ability and considerable ingenuity by his friends, and he would follow in his reply the course which his learned friend, Mr. Macpherson, took in addressing their Lordships. In reference to the question of jurisdiction, he said that no doubt the High Court had the power of authorising a Division Court to deal with matters within the Original and Appellate jurisdictions, but these matters must be dealt with according to the rules. It was a question whether the High Court could delegate to any Division Court the power of admitting vakeels.

Mr. Justice Warden—It must have done so in several instances, for several applications has been rejected.

The Advocate General said that must have been ministerially acting in accordance with the rules of the Court. But the position which his learned friend had endeavoured to contend for here was not that their Lordships were to admit vakeels in accordance with the rules of the Court, which no one would deny, but that a Division Court, and also a single Judge, could dispense with these rules and exercise a discretion in admission of vakeels which was not vested in him by the rules. But his learned friend had not pointed out a single rule which delegated to their Lordships any power to admit parties applying for sunuds, otherwise than in accordance with the rules. His learned friend had said that the word "supersession" could only be taken to mean supersession so far as related to the examination of candidates, and that the supplemental rule did not affect the case of his client at all. It had also been said that there was a previous right existing at the time the new rules came into force, and that these rules did not take away that right, but he was at issue with his learned friend on both these points. He denied that there was any pre-existing right on the part of Mr. Moroba Canoba to be admitted as a vakeel of this Court, and if there was a pre-existing right, he then said that the new rules had set the matter entirely at rest as to the right of him or any other person in a similar position to be admitted. But his learned friend had manufactured an unwritten rule—a very ingenious construction he put upon the fact that a few persons had been admitted by the Court to practise under peculiar circumstances. Here his learned friend's position was that in 1845, when Mr. Moroba passed the moonsiff's examination, the details of which they were not acquainted with, at that moment he had a vested right to be admitted as a vakeel of this Court.

Mr. Macpherson—I said "apply for a sunud."

The Advocate General said applying was nothing, if it did not come to a vested right, for any person in the street might *apply*: but the right to apply meant a right to have a sunud after passing the examination.

Mr. Justice Warden—It is a right which has been acknowledged in several instances.

The Advocate General said the argument was that in 1845, Mr. Moroba had a vested right to apply for, which he was now seeking to obtain than if he had been growing for the last quarter of a century with this vested right inherent in him, and that after nine and thirty years' service, when his *premiere jeunesse* was over, he could come with this vested right and say, "Admit me, I was entitled then, and I am entitled now. These rules have none of them impaired that right which I have, and you the association of vakeels who resist my application are asking the Court to put a retrospective effect upon a number of the rules." Now, had his learned friends proved the right? The only rule they found on the subject was the rule of 1861, as to the examination for moonsiffs, which was then made stricter than before, and having passed the stricter examination they were entitled to apply for a sunud, for probably all who passed the moonsiff's examination could not immediately get moonsiffships. But that rule alone was pointed out, and did not apply, and then his learned friend, with consummate ingenuity, said there was an unwritten rule on the subject. And what was his proof?—that there had been certain admissions made—not one, however, anterior to 1845—certain admissions of moonsiffs to practise as vakeels. But that did not establish the right his learned friend sought for. Then it was said there was a case of hardship, but it did not follow that because it was a case of hardship the Court must travel out of its rules. The High Court might modify the rules so as to admit a case like Mr. Moroba's, but mere hardship was no reason for getting into the fold except by the door which the regular rules appointed. Now in 1845 was there anything of the sort? What Mr. Moroba relied on in the way of rule was something long previous to 1861, and it was the only thing he could rely on; he said —"Because I passed the moonsiff's examination, and you made a rule that moonsiffs should become eligible for the office of pleader, I may take the benefit of the rule." Now his learned friend objected to retrospection being applied to the rules of 1869, but it would be extending the doctrine of retrospection in an extraordinary way to give the rule of 1861 regarding moonsiff's examination a retrospective effect. The learned gentleman then referred to the circular orders of 23rd January 1821 and 1827 regarding the examination of vakeels, and pointed out from them that anterior to 1845 vakeels had to submit to an examination, no doubt very inferior to the present examination, but that moonsiffs were not compelled to submit to any examination till the year 1845. Why, the first examination for the office of moonsiff was ordered about a quarter of a century after the Court had ordered the examination for vakeels, and in the circular of 1845, under which moonsiffs were first examined, there was not a word said about their being qualified, in consequence of their examination, for the office of vakeels, though it was there that one would naturally find it if there was any such rule on the subject. Previous to 1861, there did not appear to be any printed rules with regard to the mode in which moonsiffs' examinations were to be conducted. But in 1861 the moonsiffs' examination had become a little harder than that for the vakeels, and therefore one could easily understand why in 1861 a candidate who had passed the examination for moonsiff should in every respect be fit for the duties of vakeelship. After some further remarks, the Advocate General said the admission of a person to the office of vakeel did not depend on other than the written rules. If they looked back to the old practice of the Court they would find that the discretion of the Court was very wide then, but that did not make a case of hardship. For that, his learned friend must show a vested right in 1845. But even though Mr. Moroba had had a right, the rules of 13th August 1869 precluded that right. All their Lordships could say to Mr. Moroba would be—"Supposing you had come to us in the days of old, we might have considered your case, and we might have admitted you, but the case is altogether different now. You come now to us under the rules of 1869. If you prove that you have a vested prior right, we then consider what the operation of the rules is upon that right, and if not, we have nothing to consider at all except that you have not qualified under the rules." Now these rules of 1869, were passed, amongst other objects, to prevent these very questions arising, to make the practice of the Court uniform on the subject, and to reduce everything to written law. There was no intention to keep alive any discretion or exercise of power on the part of the High Court. If there was, nothing could have been easier than to have added a rule that nothing should affect the right the Court had previous to the passing of the rules to admit any person they thought qualified or who might have any qualification which would have been good prior to 1869. The supplemental rule, it was clear, could not bear the construction sought to be put upon it by the other side; it was clear that it repealed clause 7 of chapter one of the High Court Rules and substituted something else in its place. He might quote to their Lordships the case of Ladoba Attmaram, who passed the moonsiff's examination in 1850, but who, when he applied in 1862 to be admitted as a vakeel was rejected.

Mr. Justice Warden said that application had been rejected because the applicant had not reached a certain standard in his examination.

The Advocate General said that same man had acted as a moonsiff. He had made two applications, and both were rejected. And a great many other applications had been rejected.

Mr. Justice Warden said the application might have been rejected because the Court thought the applicant had not a sufficient knowledge of English to practise as a pleader of the High Court. There was a rule that applicants should address the Court in the English language, so that the Judges of the Division Court might form an opinion as to whether he had sufficient knowledge of English, and it was found, he saw, that this applicant's knowledge of English was very limited, and his application was therefore rejected. The Advocate General proceeded to say that his learned friend had spoken of amending the rules, but he submitted that their Lordships had no power to amend the rules but just to admit vakeels in accordance with the rules. That might be a case for the High Court, though he did not consider it a topic relevant to the present enquiry, but he could not quite see all the hardship his learned friend saw in the lateness of the application. The learned gentleman concluded by summing up in a few sentences the arguments used in the course of his speech.

Mr. Justice Warden then intimated that the Court would give its decision next Wednesday.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

THIS evening, at 5 P.M., Major-General J. Fordyce will present new colours to the 2nd Native Light Infantry.—*Englishman*, Sept. 15.

MR. H. MILLETT, a barrister practising in the High Court at Allahabad, has rendered a service to all residents in the Mofussil by publishing a book on the Mofussil Small Cause Courts' Acts.—*Englishman*, Sept. 15.

A MEETING of the subscribers, to the Calcutta Hunt, is to be held. We are informed that the subscription list, headed by His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, now exceeds Rs. 9,000; but to place the Hunt on a satisfactory basis, a further sum of Rs. 3,000 wi'l be required.—*Ibid.*

MR. SHEPPERD.—The trial of W. Shepperd for dacoity commenced yesterday morning before Mr. Wauchope at the Alipore Sessions. Baboo Ashootosh Mookerjee prosecuted on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Macrae, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Swinhoe, appeared for the defence. The court was densely crowded with natives, and although the European sprinkling did not amount to half a dozen, the interest taken in the proceedings appeared to be very great. It is said that the trial will occupy at least three days, as more than thirty witnesses are to be examined for the prosecution.—*Ibid.*

ARCHDEACON PRATT sets an example to many men in India by the energetic way in which, after many years' residence in India, he still performs his by no means easy duties. He has just started for a tour of visitation to Port Blair, Burmah, and Chittagong, and proposes to return to Calcutta in November. On the 1st of December he will again start for Delhi, whence he will continue his tour through the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, lasting up to the 24th April, or well into the hot weather.—*Englishman*, Sept. 16.

THE Indian Government has sanctioned the continuance of the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office in India, in addition to that of a Deputy Director-General —*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 15.

THE Supreme Government has ruled that monthly salaries, sma"er than Rs. 15, be raised to that amount in all divisional and district offices in Bengal, as the prices of provisions have risen considerably during the last few years. It seems to be rather a liberal concession to the subordinate native officials in the Mofussil. —*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE 55 YEARS ORDER.—Mr. S. Venkatarajooloo Naidoo, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rajahmundry, has applied to Government to be permitted to retain his appointment, for the next three years, as a special favour in exception to the 55 years order, on account of meritorious service. In forwarding his application to the Secretary of State, Government have permitted him to retain his post till October 1870 to enable him to retire on the full pension of his rank.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 14.

WITH a view to restrict the excessive expenditure of the revenues the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has ordered that no works of any description shall, except in extreme cases in future be executed which under the existing regulations of the service required the previous authority and sanction of the local Government.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 15.

"THE EXCAVATOR."—The Government of India have called upon Mr. Webb, the foreman of the Locomotive Department of the Madras Railway, to furnish them with two working models of the machine he has lately invented, informing him at the same time that no unfair advantage would be taken of his invention, as they merely wish to inspect, and experimentalise on the models. The machine is called the "Excavator," and is intended to be used on the construction of a peculiar kind of dam, and it is stated to be excellently adapted for this purpose.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE MR. H. M. C. KELLY.—We regret to record the death, on Friday evening, about six o'clock, of Mr. H. M. C. Kelly. This gentleman had been educated at Bishop's College, Calcutta, and had been for some time a master in Patcheappa's School, as also at the Presidency College. He was also at one time editor of a paper called the *Eastern Guardian* and of another called the *Hindu Chronicle*, both of which he conducted with great ability. At the time of his death he was the Second Assistant in the Revenue Board Office, having been put into that post fifteen years before by Mr. Forbes. To the duties of his post Mr. Kelly brought much intelligence, integrity, and kindly feeling, and his loss will be much felt not only in the department but out of it.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 13.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE AZEEM JAH'S LIABILITIES.—It is stated that Mr. Clarence Roberts, who, appointed by Government for the settlement of the debts of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, has completed his arduous task. The sum of 15 lacs of rupees had been sanctioned by Government for the liquidation of His Highness' debts, but through the skilful management of Mr. Roberts he has arranged the whole of the Prince's liabilities for 12 lacs. The three lacs withheld by this present arrangement the Prince is desirous of appropriating to his own purposes, but the Government consider it injudicious to make this allowance to His Highness giving due weight to the present state of the Prince's affairs.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 13.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER, K. T., leaves the presidency to-morrow evening on his tour to Hoonsoor, Mysore, and Ootacamund.—*Ibid*, Sept 14.

SELDOM has Madras, in our experience, enjoyed so tolerable a September, as that now *in transitu*. As a rule, September is of all months the most horrible in this part of the world, for the air is usually still, the sky is overclouded, and the temperature is miserably muggy and enervating. But this year we are having sunny sea-breezy days, followed by heavy downpours of rain at night. The prospects of next season are most encouraging in this presidency, even should the north-east monsoon prove light, which we hardly expect.—*Ibid.*

PUNJAB, N. W. PROVINCES, &c.

THE Government of India has ruled that rewards above Rs. 500 are not grantable to Uncovenanted officers for passing in the Punjabee language.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 16.

A LUCKNOW correspondent mentions a rumour there that Mr. I. E. Wilson is to return to the Chief Engineership of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 14.

CHOLERA has appeared in the 105th Regiment at Meerut, though only as yet, we believe, in a single instance. Preparations have been made for a prompt move into camp if necessary. No cases have been reported either from the Artillery or 4th Hussars. A patient in hospital belonging to the latter corps was suddenly missed, and on search being made, his body was found in the tank outside the hospital compound, but life was quite extinct.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 17.

WE have heard to a later date that cholera, after being confined to the city for some days, appeared in the cantonment at Peshawur on the 8th instant, when three cases occurred among the native troops. Brigadier-General Sam Browne and Dr. Summers, the Royal Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, left Murree for Peshawur on the 9th instant.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 16.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The iron horse is making progress on this line. A material train went as far as Tickree a day or two ago.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Sept. 15.

WE hear that our Post Office is to be removed from cantonments, as all houses in the cantonment are to be hell available for the officers of the Saugor Brigade Staff, expected next month.—*Ibid.*

A MAN of the detachment of the 2-12th Regiment at Nowgong is reported to have died of cholera on the 9th instant. The seven companies here are suffering a great deal from fever just now, but we trust that they will soon be able to shake it off.—*Ibid.*

LUCKNOW.

IT is with deep regret we notice the dangerous illness of Dr. Dunn, of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. After going through the labours of this trying season, in a manner worthy of the greatest praise; performing the noble and arduous duties of his profession with a zeal and ability seldom equalled and never excelled, Dr. Dunn has himself been attacked by cholera. Now, too, when the epidemic has entirely disappeared from this station.—*Lucknow Times*, Sept. 15.

SIND.

MR. H. I. WALTON, Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, left by the steamer on Saturday last, on six months' leave to England. Captain Stiffe, late I. N., took over charge of the department on Friday last, and will act for Mr. Walton during his absence.—*Sind News*, Sept. 13.

THE POPE.

THE Pope expressed his firm conviction the other day that the world would be regenerated by the coming Council! He added that the Council would adopt the Syllabus, that is to say, the Pope's own view of doctrinal truth. Is it this that is to regenerate the world? Two dogmas are also, we are told, to be proclaimed: 1, The personal infallibility of the Pope (independent of all Councils); 2, The assumption, spirit and body, of the Virgin Mary. Here are some things almost as marvellous as transubstantiation.—*Bombay Guardian.*

LIEUTENANT JORDAN.

IN the *Pioneer* of 26th July last, it was stated that Lieutenant Jordan, Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to rejoin his corps on the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the High Court at Allahabad, in April last. Being under the impression that a conviction on a criminal charge necessarily involved the forfeiture of the convicted officer's commission, we read, with some surprise, our contemporary's statement that Lieutenant Jordan had been allowed to rejoin his corps, and anticipated that the order would not be confirmed. We now learn from the *War Office Gazette* of 17th ult., that Lieutenant Jordan's services have been dispensed with.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

THE GAEKWAR.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

TO-MORROW, Sunday, H. H. the Gaekwar proceeds in state to honour Gunputi, and Her Majesty's troops with their European officers will, as usual, attend to give the customary salute. It is astonishing how long this relic of the H. E. I. Company's subserviency to heathen prejudices is permitted to remain. There is not the slightest necessity or reason for it. A simple statement to the effect that there are often some among the officers who have religious scruples about the propriety of this, and cannot obey orders without wounding their conscience, ought to suffice with the Gaekwar for a renunciation of his demand; and if it should not, his contempt for the religious scruples of Christians might well embolden the British Government to order the discontinuance of the custom.

THE WELSH FUSILIERS.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

THERE was a large gathering of the men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at the Scripture Reader's bungalow, Colaba, on Thursday evening. The occasion was a very interesting one. Mr. Shaw, the Scripture Reader, has been labouring for a year and a half among the men of this regiment, which is on the point of leaving for England; and those of them who have been attending his Bible Class, desirous of evincing their appreciation of his work of faith and labour of love, gave a tea-party, organized a meeting, and presented him with a token of their esteem and regard in the form of a gold chain. No little pains and much taste had been bestowed in decorating the place. We should think there were fifty soldiers present, some of them with wives and children, and a number of civilians were there as guests. The Rev. Mr. Maule presided and gave an excellent address on Christian fortitude. Many others addressed the company, including several members of the Bible Class. It was manifest to all that a marked blessing had rested upon Mr. Shaw's work among them, and that he had greatly won the confidence and regard of the men of this regiment.

THE MAHARAJAHS.

(*Bombay Gardian.*)

THE Maharajahs are incarnations of Vishnu. Their houses are sacred temples. The crush of devotees is sometimes tremendous, and there are as many women as men. The other day a poor Bhattia lady was crushed to death in one of these "sacred" edifices. What is the remedy for this condition of matters? A more palatial residence for our Maharajah; more ample courts and chambers, where he may receive his thousands of worshippers and more conveniently choose from the multitude of women those whom he may find pleasure in. Europeans who read the appalling evidence given on the Maharajah Libel Case in our High Court six years ago, imagined that the unveiling of these horrible details would be fatal to the system. It does not, however, appear that the great body of the Bhattias and Banyans have been in the least affected by these exposures. Nothing could exceed the ardor with which they rush to prostrate themselves at the feet of the Maharaja, and to consecrate their property, wives, daughters, all they have, to one who teaches that the impulses which in other men are vile and shameless, are in him divine.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

(*Friend of India.*)

WE lately called attention to the comparative ignorance of scholars and architects regarding the Jains, and the importance of Government encouraging the publications of researches and photographs illustrating the history and present condition of the principal religious sects in India. Mr. Burgess, of Bombay, who has done so much for Satrunjaya, has also been employed on the Nassick caves and temples, and spent last May in measuring the famous temple of Somnath and the fanes of Girnar, of which Mr. Sykes took a series of forty large photographs. The Bombay Government made a considerable grant to Mr. Terry, of the Bombay School of Art, for similar researches, but we have not learned the results, which ought to be much more important than those of a private, though public spirited, investigator like Mr. Burgess. The Government of India ought to publish prompt accounts of the archæological researches made by the various local administrations, and to render copies of the reports and photographs made at the public expense available to all, by placing them in the libraries and museums of Calcutta and the provincial capitals.

THE ALBERT LIFE OFFICE.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A MEETING of the policy-holders of the Albert office was held yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at the Indian Mudie's Library. The room was crowded, and the proceedings were marked by perfect unanimity. R. Scott-Monorieff, Esq., occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings of the meeting by a few general remarks, and called upon Mr. Watkins, the acting honorary secretary to the Calcutta committee, to state what had been done.

Mr. Watkins regretted that the mail had brought so little information. He detailed the steps taken by the committee to instruct counsel, and to protect the interests of the policy-holders.

These proceedings were approved unanimously, the following resolutions being passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Henry Andrews, and seconded by Mr. Lloyd, and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting fully appreciates and approves of the proceedings of the committee of enquiry, and hereby confirms all that has been done by them. In recording this vote of thanks, the meeting begs the gentlemen of the committee will kindly continue their valuable services."

Proposed by Baboo Peary Chand Mitra, and seconded by Mr. A. G. Rousaac, and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting recommends and invites all policy-holders in the Albert Life Assurance Society to sign the power of attorney to the committee, and also to contribute *pro ratâ* towards the funds required for the expenses, to enable them to carry out such measures as may be necessary for policy-holders."

Proposed by Mr. W. Clarke, C.E., and seconded by Mr. W. Smith, C.E., and carried unanimously:—

"That the present committee be authorised to nominate a select committee of gentlemen willing to act to take into consideration any scheme that may be mooted for either the formation of a new society in India, or the resuscitation of the old one, and to report on the same for the information of policy-holders at large."—*Indian Daily News.*

A SOLDIER MURDERED BY A COMRADE.

PRIVATE MCINTYRE, 2-12th Regiment, who was shot on the 4th inst., by Private Livermore, of the same corps, died yesterday week (7th.) The deposition of the deceased, taken on the 4th inst., was to the effect that he had had some words with Private Livermore on the night of the 3rd, but thought nothing of it; that about 4 P.M. on the 4th he was looking out of one of the barrack windows, when he felt himself sharply struck, and found that he was wounded in the right breast. He turned round and saw Private Livermore running away with a rifle in his hands; was taken to hospital, and that was all he could state regarding the affair. An inquest was held on the 7th inst.; and the prisoner will of course be tried on the capital charge. From the evidence adduced at the court of enquiry, it appears that the prisoner was quite sober at the time he shot the deceased, and that he had in his possession nine rounds of ball ammunition, and twenty-three percussion caps. It was also stated that the prisoner, on being lodged in the guard-room, threatened one of the escort, saying, "I have shot one man, and when I come out I will shoot you."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do. 3 do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) ..... 1/11¼d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice.....4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. .....5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .....6 ,,

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1 5/8 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11¼ ,,
3 do. 1/11 7/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11⅜ ,,
1 do. 1/11 5/16 ,,
On demand 1/11 1/4 ,,
On Scotland 1/11 1/4 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

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Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

HAND-MADE.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb. Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and blue 38 lb.

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Cream shade rolled 22